

Pittsburgh Defendants Get 5 Years

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25.—Steve Nelson, Benjamin Careathers, William Albertson, Irving Weissman and James Dolsen, convicted in the frameup Smith Act trial here, were sentenced today to five years in prison by Judge Rabe F. Marsh.

For Steve Nelson this adds up to a 25-year sentence, virtually a death sentence, since he is already under a 20-year sentence on similar political charges.

It may also mean a death sentence for Careathers, who is suffering from an active case of tuberculosis.

Careathers remains at liberty under his original \$20,000. The rest are still in prison. Their bail was doubled last week.

All five Communists voiced their pride in the Communist Party and their determination to continue in the struggle for peace and eventually Socialism. Their voices rang through the courtroom.

300 PICKETS AT UN, URGE ACTION ON CUBA TERROR

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Pickets carrying placards announcing "Batista Bans the Right to Strike" and "Cuban Terror Violates the UN Charter" marched before the Secretariat building here this afternoon from 4 to 7.

A spokesman for the Civil Rights Congress, which sponsored the demonstration, said it was a rotating picket line, with about 300 participating.

Handbills distributed by pickets declared that "over 100 people have been murdered" and "thousands of democrats are in jail" in Cuba. "Dictator Batista has been put in power as a 'strongman' just as Hitler was in Germany," said the handbills. "Like Hitler, Dictator Batista is eliminating democracy with the cry that he is against the Communists."

Those with millions invested in Cuba, including the big U. S. businessmen, manipulate affairs behind the scenes.

A statement issued by the pickets was addressed to Dag Hammarskjöld, UN Secretary-General, Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. delegate, and Gilbert Yates, secretary, UN "Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee."

Set Long-Lines National Phone Strike for Today

With strikes involving 60,000 in seven states, and with protest walkouts exploding in others, the key long-lines division of the American Telephone and Telegraph system was due to be struck at noon today.

Negotiations remained deadlocked in New York for the long-lines workers servicing long distance communication in 48 states. The latter group of workers, like the other members of the CIO Communications Workers of America, number 22,000.

The strike continues in Indiana, where the governor called out the state troopers, and in states serviced by Southwest Bell-Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas and parts of Illinois.

Earlier short walkouts of CWA members took place in Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Boston, Providence and other cities to force the company into line.

With the strike taking on a militant form in Indiana, and strike mass meetings held in Indianapolis, Evansville and other cities, the company is shouting "sabotage." Indiana Bell claims six cables were cut, knocking out service to an Indianapolis. The company also issued press releases on an alleged shotgun blast that damaged the line between Indianapolis and Dayton, O. A spokesman claimed 127 cable cuttings occurred since the strike began 35 days ago.

The workers were undaunted by the strikebreaking press publicity. After their mass meeting they paraded through downtown Indianapolis chanting slogans against Indiana Bell.

The only settlement reported is for nine southeast states on the basis of raises of \$1 to \$3 a week for 50,000 workers. Negotiations for those workers had been going on in Atlanta since May 11.

A long-line walkout would make

the telephone tieup national, because other workers would not cross their picket lines.

The CWA issued a circular out of New York setting noon today for the strike deadline. The old pact expired July 5. But a union spokesman said the walkout "might come at any time." Talks for a new contract had been on for four months.

It was the long line employees who staged the short surprise protest stoppages in Philadelphia, Boston, Springfield, Mass., said Providence Monday to counter the company's stalling policy.

Yorkshire Miners Reject Dulles Policy on Korea

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Representatives of more than 100,000 Yorkshire miners have unanimously rejected the Dulles policy on Korea.

Repudiating the 16-nation declaration the N.U.M. area council, at its meeting this week, warned of the danger of spreading the war to China.

Alwyn Machen, the president, said Yorkshire miners were firmly against extension of the war.

The decision is considered of extreme importance in mining circles, and Yorkshire delegates are expected to take the lead when the issue comes before the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party conference.

Yorkshire leaders, during the past few years, have seldom publicly declared their attitude on high-level political questions.

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India Resists Gangup at UN by Lodge and Rhee

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—V. K. Krishna-Menon today reasserted India's determination not to decline her nomination to the Korean peace conference despite the Eisenhower-Dulles administration's attempt to bar her participation, and despite the gang-up against her by Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. delegate, and Syngman Rhee's spokesman at UN.

At the same time, Krishna-Menon reserved India's right to make up its own mind to participate on the basis of decisions by the "two sides."

In another important development, Soviet representative Andrei Vishinsky submitted a revised version of his delegation's resolution to increase the participants in the peace conference to 15. In addition to the five great powers (People's China as one of the five), the Soviet resolution would include South Korea, North Korea, India, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Syria, Egypt, Mexico and Burma.

Krishna-Menon criticized the U. S. State Department's 15-nation draft resolution as not meeting the situation "half-way." He said it made him think of the political conference as "more like a meeting on a dueling ground."

BURMA'S STAND

Burma's James Barrington supported a no-bloc conference and declared India "must be at the conference." He said the "Asian point of view must be heard and taken into account," and that India is the "leading Asian nation in the UN."

Barrington criticized the State Department's 15-power resolution as projecting the idea that each side has only to pick its own side. He said a surrender to the Rhee clique would inflict a damaging blow to the UN throughout Asia, and would encourage Rhee to sabotage the conference.

Vishinsky massed arguments to refute the "two sides" stand of Henry Cabot Lodge. He said paragraph 60 of the Armistice agreement was not to be construed arbitrarily and restrictively as Lodge and his supporters had done. The 15-power resolution, he said, limits representation of belligerents, but paragraph 60 nowhere does this.

"Even those who follow the letter of paragraph 60, not the spirit," said Vishinsky, "cannot show that it says only belligerents are entitled to be represented."

He said certain people contend that countries which sent troops

and helped exterminate the Korean civilian population, yet who are situated thousands of miles from Korea, should be rewarded with representation at the peace conference; whereas India, a neighbor of Korea which did not send troops should be punished.

Vishinsky cited the position of France and Britain in support of a liberal interpretation of Paragraph 60. He said that on account

of this fact, the U. S. delegation had shifted its effort into lobbies. What they could not obtain by logic, Vishinsky said, the hope to obtain by log-rolling.

TRUE REASON

He said Lodge had divulged the reason for his opposition outside the Political Committee. The "true reason" for the U. S. attitude, he said, is that the U. S. and the Rhee

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NEHRU SAYS INDIA WILL NOT CHANGE STAND ON PARLEY

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 25.—Premier Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was quoted tonight as saying India will not withdraw its request for a place at the Korean peace conference to oblige Syngman Rhee.

The English language newspaper, Indian Express, said Nehru made the declaration at a private meeting of Congress Party leaders. The newspaper usually reflects official Congress views.

The paper said that if India withdrew, it would mean only that Rhee dominated the United Nations.

McAVOY HOLDS REALTY TAX HIKE IS THE ONLY SOLUTION

"Messrs. Impellitteri, Wagner, Riegleman, Halley—the Democratic, Republican and Liberal Party—are all ducking the central question concerning how to get the money our city needs," it was declared yesterday by Clifford T. McAvoy, American Labor Party candidate for mayor.

"Impellitteri," he said, "is the Transit Authority-higher fare candidate. Wagner offers a payroll tax. Riegleman calls for cutting city services by 70 million dollars. And Halley goes him one better by calling for cuts to the extent of 75 million dollars—a so-called alternative which is just as bad, if not worse than the fare hike, and which would curtail already inadequate hospital, health and other services."

"Not a single one of these candidates faces up to the incontrovertible fact that the city can and should start getting huge amounts of additional revenues by assessing big commercial and industrial real estate on 1953, instead of 1932 levels."

"Our city can and should end the scandalous underassessment of large department stores, office skyscrapers and similar commercial property, thus leading toward the realization of approximately 150 million dollars more in taxes from the real estate interests."

"While the consumer is hit by new consumer taxes, and the small home owner is compelled to pay taxes on frequently over-assessed values, the owners of large industrial real estate have been and are getting away with millions of dollars annually through a policy of deliberate underassessment."

"The ALP raised this central fiscal issue in 1949 when former Congressman Vito Marcantonio was its candidate for Mayor. We have continued to raise our voices on this issue—and shall keep on hammering away at this, because the underassessment of big commercial real estate is the fiscal maneuver which is being support-

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MAYOR'S MANEUVERS AGAINST TRANSIT UNION

—See Page 2

Impellitteri's Anti-Union Maneuvers Paved Way for Scheme to Hike Fares

By MICHAEL SINGER

Part IV
Impellitteri's higher-fare position was revealed, along with his anti-labor stand, in a television broadcast on Dec. 30, 1952 when the TWU and eight private bus lines were deadlocked over the work week and wage raise demands. The union was to strike at New Year's Eve when the contract expired.

Impellitteri, showing a bizarre sense of impartiality, branded both the union and the companies with a "squeeze play" against him to jack up the fare to 15 cents. Ironically, it was during this strike crisis that the Mayor went to dramatic lengths to pose as a friend of the 10 cent fare on the very eve of his negotiations with Dewey in Albany to work out a joint Transit Authority fare-boost plan.

Referring to himself and the Board of Estimate, Impellitteri in his TV and radio broadcast, declared that "we will not grant a 15-cent fare" (thinking about that when you drop those tokens in the turnstile, Mr. and Mrs. Strap-hanger). The Mayor called on the unions to "do better in its demands," meaning to drop its wage increase proposals for rates rang-

ing between \$2.25 and \$2.42 an hour.

Impellitteri insulted the transit workers and all of labor with his contemptuous remark that the TWU proposals were "as unrealistic as dreamland."

To top off his display of unabashed flim-flam, the darling of Farley and Christian Fronters in the mayoralty primary told the citizens that "this is your fight," and that any increase to 15 cents in the fare "would come out of your pockets and out of your household expenses."

Yet one month before he had openly proposed a "self-sustaining fare," in the summer of that year he secretly formulated a Transit Authority plan, and within a month he was to work out his "package" fare deal with Dewey.

The Mayor's anti-labor stand was further revealed in February of this year when Morris Lushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the City CIO Council, angrily resigned from the Mayor's Committee on Management Survey following its recommendation for a transit survey to drastically reduce personnel on bus routes. Lushewitz called the committee's idea "stupidly anti-labor."

In what was an oblique reference to Impellitteri's long-known support for such "economy" surveys and the Mayor's Transit Advisory Commission's proposal on Feb. 4, 1953, to study all private and city bus service in an effort to cut "excessive" jobs, Lushewitz wrote to Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, the chairman of the Management Survey Committee:

"Continued membership on my part would only seem to give acquiescence by CIO to a move calculated to deprive many hundreds of workers of their jobs and to render disservice to the people of New York by depriving them of badly needed transportation, which would lead to further overcrowding of the already overcrowded subways."

And thus from 1949 when he became interim mayor at O'Dwyer's appointment as ambassador to Mexico until March 24, 1953, when he led the Board of Estimate (with only Wagner and Rudolph Halley, City Council President, and Liberal Party mayoralty nominee, dissenting) to approve the Dewey-Impellitteri transit "package," the Mayor has betrayed every promise he made to fight the higher fare.

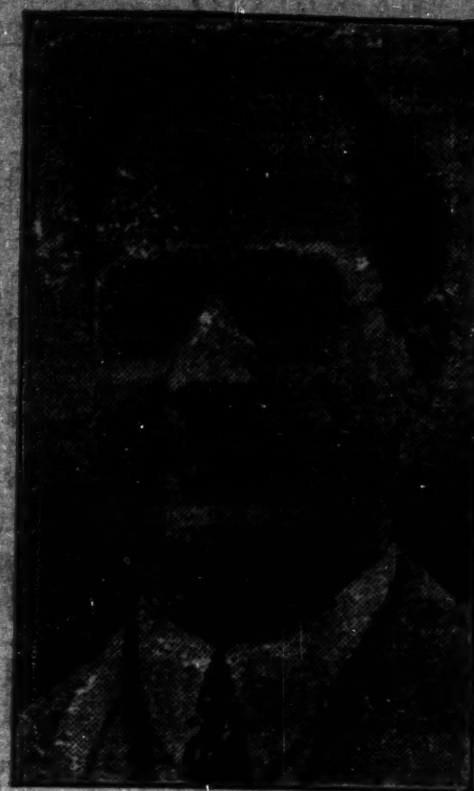
(Although Wagner voted against the Transit Authority, he then voted for the budget which made provisions for the Authority. Halley voted against both the Authority and the budget, although he proposed economies in city services as a solution to the transit crisis.)

(Only the American Labor Party worked for a mass campaign to defeat the fare rise and alone advanced a real financial solution, calling for an increase on commercial and industrial assessments.)

It is now an open secret that since 1949, when a Transit Deputy Commissioner urged a higher fare and through all his negotiations with state fiscal advisers and local budget aides, Impellitteri worked to boost the fare and set up a permanent Transit Authority which would grab the greatest asset in the city and keep intact a super-profit operation for the Republican-Chase National Bank and Farley-Dixiecrat conspiracy.

This is part of the long record of Impellitteri of which his transit manipulations and duplicity are only a part of what is bound to be recorded as the worst mayoralty administration in New York City history.

Brundage to Weigh Budapest Olympic Offer



BRUNDAGE

VIENNA, Aug. 25. — Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, returned from Hungary today and said Budapest has offered to stage the 1956 Games if Australia can't handle them as scheduled.

Brundage attended the openings of the magnificent new Budapest Stadium seating 78,000, with temporary seats able to bring the attendance to 100,000 if necessary.

He said it now looks as if Australia will be able to go through with the 1956 games at Melbourne. Seventeen cities, including Budapest, Rome, Mexico City and seven U. S. cities, have put in bids for the 1960 Olympics.

Asked if Budapest could stage the games, Brundage said, "They have no Olympic Village and no enclosed halls for boxing and fencing. The Mayor of Budapest said they would provide all those if they got the Games."

He said the new stadium was well arranged, had fine architectural lines and the opening ceremonies were excellent.

"Their great success at Helsinki surprised the world," he said. (Hungary finished a strong third to the U. S. and the Soviet Union). "Hungary will certainly be given consideration."

Sanders Refuses To Repudiate Confession Implicating Vogeler

By LEON GRIFFITHS

Is the British Foreign Office interested in Edgar Sanders, the British businessman who says he does not repudiate the confession he made before a Budapest People's Court?

When Sanders arrived back in Britain last week, following his pardon after serving three and a half years of a 13-year espionage sentence in Hungary, he said he had been in full possession of his faculties throughout.

He called at the Foreign Office and saw Lord Reading, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, but a Foreign Office spokesman said earlier: "Mr. Sanders is a private individual and came home under his own steam. We are making no effort to contact him."

The Foreign Office, issued a "guidance" statement on his arrest and trial only four days ago.

In its statement the Foreign Office recalled a Government declaration made on Feb. 21, 1950, which dismissed Sanders' confession as "a compendium of distortions and lies."

FIT AND WELL

When Sanders, looking fit and well, stepped from a privately chartered De Havilland Dove at Croydon Airport, there was no Foreign Office official to meet him. He said that at no time had he been physically ill-treated.

The plane that brought Sanders and his family from Vienna was chartered by the Daily Herald.

A group of Herald reporters and airport police surrounded Sanders and pushed their way through to a private office where only one newsreel company and the British Broadcasting Corp. were allowed to interview him.

Another 50 pressmen shouted their protest at this treatment and later several photographers and reporters climbed through the windows of the office where he was being questioned.

From then on it was chaos and confusion all the way, with the Herald army admitting a temporary defeat when they allowed reporters, blocking the doorway to question Mr. Sanders for a few minutes on his way out.

It was then that he was asked about his confession and replied: "I don't repudiate it. But you try

being interrogated for 12 hours.

Twice he was asked: "Were you in complete control of all your faculties during the trial?" and replied "Oh, yes, I was."

Questions were still being asked when suddenly a Herald executive clutching his arm shouted: "All right, that's enough," and with the aid of several policemen almost forced-marched Sanders towards a waiting Rolls-Royce.

At an earlier Press conference in Vienna, Sanders, who served with the British Military Mission to Hungary up till 1947, did not withdraw his confession.

He was arrested in Hungary and charged with espionage after returning to that country as a representative of the American-owned International Standard Electric Company.

At his trial he said he had been a Field Security Officer in the British Army. Three officials of the British Legation were present throughout the court proceedings, which were covered by the British

Sanders' confession, which he said he does not repudiate, also mentioned Robert Vogeler, the

American convicted of espionage. The minutes of the trial quoted the following statement made in open court by Sanders:

"Robert Vogeler arrived in Vienna as representative factory in 1945. At that time he had the rank of colonel, and several times he told me in the beginning of 1949 that he served with the American intelligence during the war in the Navy and after that, when he was in Vienna, he kept in touch with leading American military authorities as well as American intelligence authorities and for them he was working for American intelligence here."

"In 1949 when he came to Budapest here knowing that I was a British agent he wanted to know the state of preparedness of the Hungarian army, the number of troops and how these were equipped, that is weapons, and the same applied to Soviet troops in Hungary as well. . . .

"In October, 1949, he wanted to know what sort of concentration of troops there was, Hungarian or Soviet, there was along that (Yugoslav) border."

According to the minutes of the

trial Sanders was then asked by the president of the court:

"As far as you know, through whom did Vogeler send out these data which he obtained from you, how did he send them out of the country?"

Sanders replied: "As far as I know he sent them through the American Legation by means of Lieut. Col. Hoyne."

Poland Ends Reparations by East Germany

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Poland has relinquished all claims to east German reparations after Jan. 1, it was announced today by the German news agency, ADN.

ADN said the Polish government was making the move "as a contribution toward solving the German problem in a spirit of democracy and peace."

The Soviet Government had announced Saturday it was giving up claims to east German reparations.

Grotewohl Backs German Unity Plan

BERLIN, Aug. 25. — Premier Otto Grotewohl of the German Democratic Republic announced today the Soviet Union has agreed to provide 75 percent of the food and supplies needed for its occupation troops in East Germany.

Grotewohl, in a report to Parliament on last week's Soviet-East German talks in Moscow, accepted in the name of his government the Soviet proposals on unity made in a note to the western allies Aug. 18. He offered to negotiate, with West Germany to form a provisional government.

JOBLESS OF WEST BERLIN TREK TO EAST FOR FOOD

By WALTER HOLMES

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Democratic Berlin was again the target from the West, but this time no windows were broken or shops plundered and burned.

Thousands of West Berlin unemployed men and women last week streamed into the magnificent hall of the sports arena in the Stalin Allee to receive parcels of food.

These were originally given by the Americans to the citizens of the Democratic Republic, but handed back by them for distribution on the West Berlin unemployed.

Today's distribution in the Stalin Allee defeated the American ban on the action.

About two weeks ago when the central Unemployed Committee of West Berlin was informed that the parcels were available it applied to the directors of a sports arena in the American sector of Berlin for use of the hall for their distribution.

It was on American orders, according to this official, that the application was refused. Further efforts to find facilities for distribution in West Berlin failed for

similar reasons.

Finally, an appeal to the Democratic sector authorities produced the immediate offer of the Stalin Allee sports arena.

And here this morning came West Berlin unemployed of all ages and descriptions. There were working men, old and young, clerks and shop assistants, women and girls.

What was striking about them all was their extreme respectability. Only after two speeches of thanks by officials of the central unemployed committee of West Berlin and an announcement of a method

of distribution did I realize that the unemployed were themselves the audience.

And when, as the parcels were being rapidly and efficiently distributed, I went close to a counter to watch the methods, a steward kindly asked for my coupon for the parcel.

Meanwhile, the Americans persist in announcing their intentions to resume food parcel distribution this Thursday, although there is no possibility of its producing the effects they desire in the Democratic Republic.

HOTEL UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED DESPITE WIDESPREAD RANK AND FILE PROTESTS

Representatives of the AFL New York Hotel Trades Council yesterday signed an agreement with the Hotel Association of N.Y.C. extending the present contract covering 95,000 hotel workers to three more years. The extension opposed by large sections of the Council's membership provides for wage increases of \$1.25 to \$4.00 a week.

The settlement, signed by Council president Jay Rubin, embodies the provisions of a resolution

presented to the Council membership recently. At that time, one entire local union, Local 144, Hotel Front Service Employees, rejected the provisions as "inadequate." Rank and file opposition to the proposed pact drew strong support at meetings of the other locals, where the administration-sponsored resolution was passed.

A major sore point cited by the resolution's opponent is a provision 14-A in the present contract, which give the employers the

right to fire workers practically at will. Peter Ottley, secretary-treasurer of Local 144, blasted the retention of this provision in the extended contract. Ottley's insistence on revision of the contract and his open denunciation of undemocratic practices of the Council administration touched off a bitter battle between his local and the administration, headed by Rubin.

The Council had originally de-

(Continued on Page 6)

Win Release of Negro in Canada 'Rape' Frameup

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Aug. 25.—John Bost, 22-year-old Negro CIO Steel worker, held falsely on a charge of "rape" in Windsor, Canada, since July 4, was released last week for lack of sufficient evidence.

Bost, accused of "rape" on May 24, was arrested July 4 and railroaded to a insane asylum in St. Thomas, Ontario, for 60 days to see if he was "capable" of standing trial.

Previously Canadian Provincial police, third degree him for 18 hours and came up with a forced confession.

The personnel director of the Great Lakes Steel Mill where Bost worked, at first said he was working at the time of the alleged "rape," and then his story changed.

Bost repudiated the forced confession, and said he was in Detroit, May 24.

When Bost was released and returned to the U.S., four carloads of Detroit detectives awaited him, arrested him and held him until Friday morning, putting him through lie-detector tests and third-degreeing him.

They were questioning him about the rape and killing of a girl, Joan Gillespie, some six months ago in Detroit that is still an unsolved crime. Bost had been questioned on the Gillespie case when he was locked up in the Windsor jail, but it was announced he was cleared in that case too.

Art McPhaul, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, personally assisted Bost and his family. McPhaul went up to see Bost in the insane asylum at St. Thomas, Canada and got Bost's side of the story for the first time.

The Daily Worker printed that story and it was picked up by the Negro and labor press. The assistance the CRC gives the young steel worker saved his life.

Both Bost and his brother are joining the CRC.

CIO-AFL PARLEY HELD ON AIRCRAFT WAGE DEMANDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Officials of the AFL Machinists Union and the CIO United Auto Workers, representing more than 600,000 aircraft plant employees, met yesterday to lay the groundwork for joint wage demands. Another meeting will be held Sept. 3 to finalize plans.

The meeting was the first step toward carrying out the terms of a new no-raiding agreement signed by the unions in June. The pact called for coordinating wage demands and bargaining activities "on the broadest possible basis."

Machinists' president Al Hayes, in whose office the meeting was held, said the unions are seeking a "thorough overhauling" of the United Aircraft's plants where both have membership, especially in the Pratt & Whitney divisions. The unions represent more than 95 percent of the employees in the air frame, engine and propeller branches of aviation.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO and the auto workers, was represented at the meeting by UAW vice president John W. Liv-

ingstone, the union's aircraft department director. Other joint meetings will be held in the south, midwest and west coast.

400 POWs from UN Side Refuse Repatriation

TOKYO, Aug. 25.—About 400 prisoners of war held by the North Koreans and Chinese have announced they do not want to be repatriated, it was stated today over the Peking Radio.

The broadcast, quoting a dispatch from Kaesong, truce base camp of the North Koreans and Chinese, continued:

"The Korean-Chinese side notified the UN command side of this number at a meeting of the committee for repatriation of prisoners of war on Aug. 20.

"On the question of repatriation (Continued on Page 6)

British Railwaymen Back French Strike

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The executive committee of the 400,000 strong National Union of Railwaymen this week declared its solidarity with French Railwaymen now striking in France.

It instructed the general secretary "to convey to the French railwaymen our admiration and support in their struggle against measured worsening of their standard of living."

The N.U.R. leaders wished the strikers "every success toward achieving their object."

The Manchester District Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and a number of A.E.U. branches have also backed the French strikers.

Representing 25,000 trade unionists, the Rotherham Trades Council has passed an emergency resolution calling on the Trade Union Congress to ask all organizations to follow the magnificent example of the Electrical Trades Union, which has given 1,000 pounds to the French strikers.

The London North district committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union at its meeting last night donated 20 pounds to the French strikers and asked the executive council to give a substantial donation.

The London Trades Council has now circulated collecting sheets for the strikers to affiliated organizations.

Shop stewards in the Rolls Royce factory at Hillington, Glasgow, have sent a message of support, as have building workers' branches in Manchester and Liverpool, Nos. 15 and 141 branches of the National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives, the Clapham branch of the Electrical Trade Union, and workers at Nairn and Arthur furniture factory.

French Strikers Fight Treachery

By PETER FRYER (delayed)

PARIS.—Twenty thousand Paris Post Office workers, at the biggest mass meeting since they stopped work three weeks ago gave their unanimous answer at the weekend to the "go back" order by national leaders of the Socialist-led and Catholic unions. So did 25 more

According to a press service dispatch, an organized return was called for yesterday by the rail unions of the General Confederation of Labor, in view of the fact that Catholic and Socialist unions had started a back-to-work movement.

big Paris engineering factories whose workers downed tools in the thousands. At the vast Renault car works the strike was made 80 percent effective.

Bakery workers, too, struck for higher pay.

While the presses were churning out the early editions of the evening papers with the lying headline, "End of the strike," blazed across their front pages, the workers of France remained at their posts, their morale higher than ever.

The L'Humanite French Communist Party paper, rushed out a special 200,000 edition—distributed free—with headlines declaring "against the treason of the splitters who are trying to break the strike."

The terms of the agreement between the Force Ouvriere (Socialist) and CFDT (Catholic) trade union leaders are completely unacceptable to the strikers, whose demands remain: (1) The withdrawal of the Laniel decrees, and (2) wage increases.

The agreement signed by these union leaders with the government provided for the calling of the body which advises the government on economic policy between Sept. 10 and 30, for no sanctions against strikers and for consultation with the unions on applying decrees on the retirement age.

It also asked for a "favorable" study by the Laniel government of basic wages.

The news of the agreement to return to work without consulting the CGT (France's TUC) or the rank and file and without any guarantee whatever was put out at 4 a.m. last Friday.

Immediately the CGT postal (Continued on Page 6)

British Strikes for Pay Hike Seen as Living Costs Rise

LONDON, Aug. 25 (FP).—The wage battle in Britain grows fiercer. Before the end of the year, there will either be a general round of raise or sporadic clashes which could easily lead to general industrial trouble. The current wage drive has been pinpointed during the last weeks by steady increases in the cost of basic foodstuffs and the threat that prices will go even higher in the autumn.

The official cost-of-living index hides the real burden on the housewife because it includes many items which are bought only occasionally. The woman with the shopping basket is not concerned with figures. When eggs, meat and other vital foods go up, she at once feels the burden and it is not long before her complaints are taken by the menfolk to the union branch meeting.

The policy of the present government has been steadily to cut out the subsidies (amounting at one time to well over \$1 billion annually) which enabled milk, eggs, meat, bacon, sugar and other commodities to be sold below cost price. As the subsidies have come off, the prices have risen. Rationing of bacon and meat, still technically in operation, is breaking down because millions of families can no longer afford to take up their full rations, and those with money can always get more than the ration.

Britain is now following the path set by France and West Ger-

many. Rationing is no longer by coupons but by the purse. There is plenty of everything for those who can afford it. For the lower-paid workers and more particularly for pensioners and others with small fixed incomes, life is grim indeed.

This is not an unusual picture. It was the picture of Britain before the war. But today there is one essential difference. Britain still enjoys virtually full employment. There are only a few thousand workless now, compared with between two and three million before the war. And that is an immense source of strength to the unions if the wage struggle results in a showdown.

Certain economists, employers and conservative politicians have made no secret of their hope that increasing unemployment would "discipline" the workers and induce them to work harder for less wages. This hasn't happened yet, and some of the unions are determined to get their blow in before it does happen.

Events during the last few months have also shattered the propaganda to which both the Conservative government and the majority of Labor party and union (Continued on Page 6)

Union Head Says '30 for 40'

SOUTHGATE, Calif., Aug. 25.—Kenneth B. Anger, president of UAW Local 216, a former backer of President Reuther, has spoken out here favoring the 30 hour week with 40 hours pay as a step toward alleviating crisis layoffs of auto workers.

In his column in the union paper, "The Assembler," of Aug. 6, president Anger writes:

The drastic curtailment of production schedules and the mass layoffs in the auto industry, due to lack of sales, is already with us.

Due to world economic conditions and World War II, car manufacturers were in a position not only to have all-out production of products of war, but managed to produce a limited number of pas-

senger cars and trucks during this period. Long before VJ Day, they were geared up for the largest mass production of passenger cars and trucks in the history of the industry, along with the most liberal time payment plans in the banking history (30 months to pay). They even financed the down payment on easy monthly payments. For nine years the auto industry has enjoyed the lush golden years of great demand, high production schedules, high profits and their highest peak of efficiency.

The saturation point has been reached and the buyers market will no longer absorb the terrific volume produced by the industry. In years past the union has given a great deal of thought to providing

full employment for all; and working on plans for just such conditions as we will experience very shortly. Some of the proposals which we feel would be an answer to mass unemployment is the 30-hour week and negotiated line speeds. This would prevent management's policy of crowding an abnormally high percentage of the total annual production into the first six months of the year. In our opinion this is irresponsible and anti-social and will result not only in disrupting the lives and security of the individual worker and his family, but will seriously affect many communities by placing upon them costly burdens resulting from the economic dislocation and unemployment.

RSFSR Budget Is 50 Billion Rubles

MOSCOW, Aug. 25.—The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, was asked today to approve a budget of 55 billion rubles.

The budget includes expenditure of 40 billion rubles for "social, cultural and educational" purposes. Most of the balance is earmarked for capital investment and administration.

BACK IN THE SPRING days, when most of us were only beginning to give some thought to vacation, the strikers of Hearn Department Stores were at an early stage of their picketing. Sixteen weeks have passed. Most of us are back from vacations. If we had one, and the Hearn workers are still pounding the pavements before the Manhattan and Bronx stores.

In terms of the number of strikers affected, the struggle may not seem important. But by now there should be no doubt that an important issue is at stake. The tenacity displayed by the striking workers, and the heavy sacrifice they make, are evidence that something more than a few cents an hour is involved.

ONE STRIKER, Josef Monk, made the supreme sacrifice for unionism. He was killed while voluntarily on an extra picketing trick at the Bronx store. A car crashed into him and the store window. Had the rich Greenfield interests not provoked this strike, or had they been willing to accept any of some half dozen settlement alternatives offered, Monk would have been alive today and on his job as usual.

It shouldn't be hard for most New Yorkers to see that the responsibility for the strike and Monk's death, are fully at the door of the Greenfield interests who dictate the policy of the Hearn stores. The Hearn ads that have been running in New York papers since the walkout began, told plainly that the company was engaged in a strike-breaking "experiment." Every ad reeked with red-baiting. Not only Dist. 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers was the target of those McCarthyite attacks although the union's leaders shout about their anti-Communism from the rooftops, but the CIO's leaders are red-baited

World of Labor

by George Morris

They're Still Picketing At the Hearn Stores

for admitting the union into the CIO.

This turned into an "experiment" to show the country how McCarthyism can be used to break a strike; how an AFL affiliate can be used as a strike-breaker, and how the buying public is to be won for the strike-breaking side. Owners of department stores and other retail establishments all over the country have been watching the struggle at Hearn's with interest. They obviously feel that the outcome of the struggle will register in their cash registers.

THE FINAL OUTCOME of the "experiment" is still to be decided. But it is also becoming apparent that the labor movement in general, belatedly, is becoming aware of the great stakes for labor as a whole in this struggle. The New York State CIO and the New York City CIO have assumed direct leadership of the strike and named a committee of leaders of a number of CIO unions to direct it. I doubt whether those two CIO bodies had ever taken such drastic step before in a strike affecting a CIO union.

There is talk of mobilizing the entire CIO for mass picketing at the stores to arouse general public attention to the struggle. Hearn management, no doubt, feels safe behind the injunction

that limits picketing to three to an entrance. A petition campaign is being conducted to win public support for the strikers. The union says some 150,000 signatures are in.

The most shameful outrage committed against the strikers, and this is now causing even AFL unions to protest, is the ruling of the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, dismissing unfair labor practices charges brought against Hearn's. It now develops that this ruling will be the basis for the Taft-Hartley voting procedure when and if the issue comes to a vote, that would deprive Hearn strikers of the right to vote. The strikebreakers supplied by an affiliate of the AFL Retail Clerks International Association will do the voting on who should hold collective bargaining rights for the stores.

Some AFL internationals have wired protests to the NLRB in Washington against this legalized form of strikebreaking. Even the officials of the RCIA must be wondering how much this victory for one of their little strike-breaking locals in New York will cost the union nationally.

THE LEAST that can be said of this nasty game of using an AFL charter for strikebreaking purposes is that it violates the

spirit and letter of the no-raiding agreement approved by the top bodies of the AFL and CIO. Actually it is racketeering, no less a blot upon the labor movement than the operations of Joe Ryan's boys in the long-shoremen's union.

How can the AFL's top leaders stay silent while the Federation's name is being dirtied in this collusion between the unscrupulous labor-hating House of Greenfield, an AFL local helped by the NLRB and the courts? The AFL found ample ground for intervention in the dock situation. It certainly has reason to enter this one, late as the hour is.

Meanwhile, there can be no yielding in the struggle. Now that the powerful state CIO has assumed responsibility for the strike, there should be no obstacle to giving it the united support it deserves and developing the kind of campaign needed to reach the entire New York public with the union's side.

Letters from Readers

A "Town Meeting" Column Suggested

Editor, Daily Worker:

Town meeting of the Air last Tuesday was: "What have we learned from the Korean war?" and of course neither of the debaters desired to disclose the truth. Like parrots, the debaters said the same things, supporting each other. Most of the meetings are the same.

Now here is a chance for the Daily Worker to show and explain the real issue and the truth of the subject. You should have a special column for Town Meeting, telling our side of the subject—that would be one way to increase readers of the Daily Worker.

—A Subscriber.

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

'Why No Surplus Food For People Here?'

FROM THE MASS of clippings piled up during the time the office vacation schedule made the conducting of "Peace Notebook" impossible, we have selected three letters to newspapers dealing with one or another aspect of the German question. The letters appeared in papers in Boston, Buffalo and Detroit.

"Food For Americans" is the title of a letter in the Boston Post which begins with the opinion that the sending of \$15,000,000 worth of surplus food to East Germany is "most commendable."

"But," continues the puzzled reader, "Why is it, that with millions and millions of dollars worth of surplus food on hand in our country, no one ever thinks, no one dares suggest that a portion be given to hungry, half-starved Americans?"

"Think of what a supply of surplus butter, eggs, ham, beef, lard, sugar, and milk every month would mean to our own old and blind; our own needy children and physically handicapped, to whom this additional help would be a godsend."

"We read in the papers that Congress is considering dumping millions of pounds of butter in Chesapeake Bay. We know the rodents are eating tons of foodstuff that are rotting in government warehouses throughout the nation."

"According to the June, 1953 Federal Social Security Bulletin, the average old age assistance payment in the United States is only \$48.68; aid to the blind, \$53.71; aid to needy children, \$23.45; aid to the permanently and totally disabled, \$48.59; general assistance, \$49.26. It takes that much to maintain a dog, yet needy Americans, if you please, are expected to pay food, clothing, shelter and health needs out of this small amount..."

GEORGE McLAIN

East Germans Looked Well Fed on TV

ON THE SAME subject, the following letter appeared in the Buffalo (NY) Courier-Express: "We watched on television the East Germans going over to the Western Zone to get food. It was a happy crowd, all laughing. The children were well clad and the women overweight in many cases, not at all like the poor Koreans. It looked like a picnic for the East Germans."

"There was nothing to make one feel any heartaches at the pictures of the poor of our own country and other lands do. This free food cannot continue to be distributed because our own surplus is needed to be sent to the orphanages and hospitals of Korea. We need cheaper food too, and the prices for Americans are rising. Charity is a two-way street and one is our own."

West German Nazis Not Welcome!

AND THE FOLLOWING from the "Public Letter Box" in the Detroit News speaks of the West German "defense" delegation to Washington and makes some pertinent points:

"I am informed a certain delegation from West Germany in Washington to confer with our Defense Department, includes one Teodor Blank, Adolf Heusinger, and Frank Etzka. Some of these persons were generals for Hitler. The Allies jailed them for war crimes."

"I think the people should demand to know just why these characters are here. Why should our government import Nazis? What can they possibly contribute to American defense? They defended the German people by helping to start a world war and building concentration camps and murder factories. Is that how they want to defend us? And just what does our government plan to give them in return for their doubtful services?"

"If our President and his aides are not ashamed to shake hands with this bunch, they really don't need to be bashful about meeting with Malenkov. Most people want top level Big Four talks. They hope the Cold War can be ended and World War III prevented by serious efforts to reach an agreement with Russia as well as Britain and France. Why not try it, and ship the Nazis back to Germany?"

MILDRED FRANKLIN

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Batista's Role at UN Bares Fascism-War Link

ONE SUSPECTS that Dr. Emilio Nunez Portuondo, the representative to the United Nations of Cuba's fascist Batista dictatorship, did not have to consult Havana before making his speech on the Korean political conference last Friday.

In the first place, a policy of fascism is also a policy of war. And Batista's man had only to apply the logic of Batista's internal program to foreign affairs.

But in the second place, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., the Eisenhower-Dulles man at the United Nations, had bluntly told the State Department's satellites what he expected of them.

So there was really no need for surprise in any quarter when Batista's man spoke up with an impressive imitation of Batista's Charlie McCarthy to Lodge's Bergen.

If Lodge had been insulting and provocative, Batista's man was not less so. The "Moscow Government," he said, had "intervened in the aggression" by North Korea. Hence, the conference should be one of two

sides—a UN side and an "enemy" side. And Batista's delegation would vote for the 15-nation proposal to restrict the conference to "belligerents."

If Lodge had been hard put to cover up the racist position of the Eisenhower-Dulles administration against India, Batista's man was almost tearful with protestations of Batista's high regard for the Indian people and India's great contributions to peace. Nevertheless, he said, he would vote against India's right to participate in the political conference!

DR. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO, first of the Latin American delegations to speak on the Korean question in the resumed session of the Political Committee, thereby provided additional evidence that the Eisenhower-Dulles strength in the United Nations is based on a policy of bribery, blackmail, intimidation and subversion outside of the United Nations.

For behind the speech of Dr. Nunez-Portuondo is a recent history of U. S.-Cuban relations in which none of these elements of dirty diplomacy are absent. It is worth recalling, for instance, that when Batista anticipated an election victory of an anti-war ticket and seized power in a military putsch on March 15, 1952, the Eisenhower-Dulles administration extended his putschist regime full diplomatic recognition within 12 days.

This fact can be contrasted to the Eisenhower-Dulles refusal to recognize People's China

on the ground that the government headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung is a government established by force and violence! Just the other day, Sen. Wiley (R-Wis), a member of the U. S. delegation to the UN, threatened U. S. withdrawal from the UN if People's China is admitted. We believe, said Wiley, that no government has a right "to shoot its way into the United Nations."

But truly there is some inconsistency here. No one, not even Wiley, can argue that the Batista regime is not a regime established by force and violence or that it has not "shot its way" into the United Nations. Really to be consistent, the State Department would have to say that it's not the principle of force and violence that's involved, but WHOSE force and violence, and for WHOSE benefit. If it's fascist force and violence, benefitting the banks and trusts of Wall Street, then it's hunky-dory. And Mr. Lodge will be prepared to wax lyrical in support of such a "free nation's" place in the "free world."

CERTAIN OTHER DATA also have a bearing on the Batista representative's plumping in behalf of a free hand for the Syngman Rhee clique to resume the Korean war. Not the least of these is the fact that of the 1952 total of six billion dollars in direct and indirect investments by U. S. banks and trusts in Latin America, Cuba holds second place only to Venezuela, with approximately 700 million dollars. This is even more than Brazil's 627 millions at the end of 1950, although Brazil's pop-

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SHAMEFUL BEHAVIOR

WHAT WILL our country win if our government succeeds in keeping India out of the Korean peace conference?

We may gather enough minority votes to block the necessary two-thirds vote for India. But this kind of "victory" for the position of our UN delegation would be one of the greatest moral defeats this nation has ever suffered. We would not even be able to boast of the support of a single Asian or Arab member nation of the UN.

Instead our votes would be based primarily on the support of a relative handful of Latin American governments, such as the Batista dictatorship, which lives off Washington's bounty.

Yet the Korean peace conference is crucial, first of all, for peace in Asia. How can one speak of peace in Asia and exclude India, with its 350,000,000 people, from helping to fashion that peace?

Only a short while ago, our State Department issued a report praising India for maintaining a non-Communist government. Now our government's representatives give approval to the gutter-like, McCarthyite attacks launched against India by the South Korean delegate to the UN.

What is our position toward Korea and Asia? Is it the position of Syngman Rhee, who demands conquest of all Korea by force? Is it the position of the McCarthy-Knowland China Lobby in the Senate, which demands aggressive action against China and against any country maintaining relations with it?

The world can arrive at no other conclusion from the shameful behavior of our UN delegation, whose tactics are disgracing the name of our country before the majority of mankind.

It is not only India, China, Indonesia and all the other Asian nations which keenly desire a real peace in Korea and throughout Asia. It is not only the Soviet Union and the people's democracies which want real negotiation for peace. The people of the rest of the world also want negotiations for peace.

Americans should tell our government to stop disgracing our national honor in the UN. They should tell it to work for real peace, not for war provocations on behalf of Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-sheks.

THE JENNER REPORT

A SENATE subcommittee has just released the sensational finding that Democrats have infiltrated the government and trade unionists have infiltrated the trade unions. And if this sounds like an exaggeration, we refer you to the text of the recent report of the incredible Jenner group.

This body, consisting exclusively of Republicans and such Dixiecrats as Pat McCarran of Nevada and James Eastland of Mississippi, filed its report after Congress had adjourned, thus avoiding the risk of having it denounced on the floor of the Senate by spokesmen for the Democratic Party, against which it was mainly directed.

The report alleges that Communists "infiltrated" scores of government agencies, including the staffs of Congressional committees during the years in which the Democrats were in power.

Much of this is the familiar rubbish about "State Department documents" etc., of which we have heard so much since the original Alger Hiss frameup. The new nonsense pertains to the staffs of Congressional committees, especially those committees which most effectively and consistently fought for the New Deal objectives of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Notable among these, of course, was the LaFollette Senate Committee which exposed the criminal activities of the big corporations in using labor spies and force and violence in their wars against trade unionism. This Senate committee, the report says, which showed such concern for the rights of labor, must certainly have been guided by Communists.

When the report is examined carefully, it is clear that this indeed is the divining rod by which the Jenner committee finds "Communists." Any conscientious government employee who took seriously the principles of the Democratic Party under Roosevelt, or any trade union official who fought militantly for labor's rights was and is "subversive." And if he protects himself against the McCarthyite attacks of the Jenners by asserting his constitutional rights under the Fifth Amendment, then that "proves" it.

It ought to be clear now to all members of labor, left, right and center, that the target of Jenner and his crowd is not only the Communists but also the liberal Democrat and the active trade unionist. Labor, therefore, should demand of all Congressmen and Senators that they spike the guns of the Jenners before their fascist barrage destroys our most cherished free institutions.

50th ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET CP:

The Struggle in Czarist Russia For Proletarian Dictatorship

We publish below the third section of "The 50th Anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," an article which appeared recently in the Soviet newspaper Pravda.

This scientific document, while written for advanced Soviet readers, is important for Americans today because of its clear historic emphasis on peace and the peaceful building of socialism and communism in the USSR.

The article was prepared by the Propaganda and Agitation Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Institute of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

This section is entitled, "The Communist Party in the Struggle for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

6. THE ENTIRE COURSE of historical events since the Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P. up to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution strikingly confirmed that the Communist Party was the sole leading revolutionary force in the country. The history of the three revolutions in Russia showed that our Party, in a brief period (1903-1917), carried out gigantic political work which, for richness of experience, for the profundity with which it elaborated Marxist theory and creatively applied it in the course of the revolution, is without precedent; it revealed the great strength and resilience of the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party, the might and invincibility of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The political group of Bolsheviks headed by Lenin, which took shape at the Second Congress and which until 1912 formally remained in the single R.S.D.L.P., pursued a consistent revolutionary line corresponding to the vital interests of the proletariat, the peasantry and of all the peoples of Russia. The Bolsheviks waged an irreconcilable principled struggle against all kinds of opportunism in the Russian and in the international working-class movement.

7. LENIN'S GREAT SERVICE is that in the period of the development of the first Russian bourgeois-democratic revolution he brilliantly substantiated the Bolshevik tactics of the Party, the tactics of the working class, worked out the political (tactical) bases of the Communist Party. He developed the idea of the hegemony of the working class in the bourgeois-democratic revolution and showed that, in the historical conditions then taking shape, the indispensable condition for the victory of the revolution was the alliance of the working class and peasantry with the proletariat retaining its leading role. Lenin gave the Russian Marxists a clear perspective of the bourgeois-democratic revolution growing into the Socialist revolution. He enriched Marxism with the new theory of proletarian revolution and laid the foundations of the revolutionary tactics of the Communist Party with the help of which in October, 1917 the proletariat, in alliance with the poor peasantry, overthrew the rule of the bourgeoisie in our country and established a genuinely people's power—the power of the Soviets of Workers' and Peasants' Deputies, the power of the Soviets.

The struggle between the two lines in the R.S.D.L.P.—between the revolutionary, Bolshevik line and the opportunist, Menshevik one, which in the period of the founding of the Party developed on ideological and organizational questions, became particularly acute during the years of the first

British Miners Keep Marx, Lenin, Hardie on Banner

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The pictures of Marx, Lenin and Keir Hardie are to remain on the banner of Chopwell (County Durham) Miners' Lodge, where they have been proudly carried since the year of the general strike.

A minority in Chopwell Lodge have vowed for years that they would be replaced by Clem Attlee and similar faces when a new banner became necessary.

But the August meeting of the lodge decided by an overwhelming majority that the new banner shall be identical with the old.

Also on the banner are the hammer and sickle badge and the words of Walt Whitman: "We take up the task eternal, the burden and the lesson, Pioneers, O pioneers!"

Russian revolution (1905-07) when questions of tactics came to the fore. The Bolsheviks steered a course for developing the popular revolution and for crowning it with victory, for emancipating the working people from the yoke of tsarism and the landlords, for the growing over of the bourgeois-democratic revolution into a Socialist revolution. The Mensheviks, on the contrary, standing for the hegemony of the liberal bourgeoisie in the revolution, took the course of virtually abandoning the revolution. They sank into the swamp of compromise and became the agents of the bourgeoisie inside the working-class movement.

8. AFTER THE DEFEAT of the first Russian revolution the Bolsheviks did not quail before the increased difficulties. During the grim years of the Stolypin reaction, in conditions of rampant tsarist repressions and Black-Hundred terror, the Party of Bolsheviks consolidated its ranks, skillfully utilized the legal and illegal opportunities for strengthening its contact with the masses. While the Bolsheviks steered a course for preparing a new revolution, the Mensheviks, on the contrary, retreated more and more from revolution, worked for the liquidation of the illegal revolutionary party of the proletariat, became open liquidators.

A section of the Bolsheviks broke with Marxist principles and tried to get the Party to take the path of transforming it into a sectarian organization isolated from the masses, demanding, in particular, the recall of the workers' deputies from the State Duma. The Party members of this type, who became known as "Otzovists," were described by Lenin as "Liquidators inside-out."

In the difficult conditions of reaction it was the Bolsheviks alone, the Leninists, who remained loyal to Marxism, loyal to the principles outlined in the program of the Party and rebuffed all attacks by adversaries who sought to disarm the Russian proletariat, to crush its Party, to undermine and discredit the theoretical foundations of revolutionary Marxism.

To Lenin belongs the great service that in those difficult days for the Party, he upheld and developed further the theoretical foundations of the Party—dialectical and historical materialism, the theoretical foundation of Communism. The ideological Marxist-Leninist tempering, the correct understanding of the perspectives of the revolution enabled the main core of the Party, rallied around Lenin, to uphold the Party and to preserve its main cadres.

9. THE SIXTH ALL-RUSSIAN

Party Conference held in Prague in 1912 expelled the Menshevik-Liquidators from the R.S.D.L.P., marking thereby the final moulding of the proletarian party of opportunists, of the Menshevik-Liquidators, was of decisive significance for the further development of the Party, for consolidating the unity of its ranks and for the successful winning of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The relentless struggle waged by Lenin and the Bolsheviks, rallied around the Lenin leading core for the formation of a Party of a new type, was crowned with complete victory.

10. THE NEW powerful upsurge of the revolutionary movement (1912-14) vividly showed that the workers were getting ready for another revolution, that they were being led forward to new battles by the Communist Party, tried and tempered in the class struggle.

An important role in strengthening the ranks of the Party and in extending its contact with the masses, in training a new generation of revolutionary workers, in the struggle against the Liquidators, Trotskyites, Otzovists and other opportunists, was played by "Pravda"—legal daily newspaper of our Party which appeared in spring of 1912 on the initiative of the St. Petersburg workers.

11. IN THE GRIM YEARS of the imperialist war (1914-18) the Party of Bolsheviks demonstrated its ability to grapple with the tasks of the revolutionary Party, its loyalty to the cause of Socialism and proletarian internationalism. The Parties of the II International betrayed the cause of Socialism and descended to the position of social-chauvinism.

Unswervingly guided by Marxist-Leninist theory in relation to the questions of war, peace and revolution, the Bolsheviks carried out a consistent struggle for turning the imperialist war into a civil war, for the overthrow of imperialist rule in Russia, for supporting the struggle waged in all countries against the imperialist war.

V. I. Lenin's classical work "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," was an outstanding contribution to the treasury of creative Marxism. For the first time in Marxist literature Lenin, in this work, made an all-round and profound analysis of imperialism, of its basic contradictions and laws, showed that imperialism is the highest and, simultaneously, the final stage of the development of capitalism, that "imperialism is the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat."

Lenin scientifically proved that in the epoch of imperialism, capitalism, which right up to the end of the XIX century was in the period of its upsurge, had become moribund capitalism, bringing with it untold hardship and suffering for mankind. Lenin fearlessly disclosed the incurable ulcers of contemporary monopoly capitalism which, with particular force made themselves felt already during the first world war. While at the time of the Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P., Lenin, in the Party Program, submitted a grim indictment against Russian capitalism, in the years of the first world war he, with the utmost scientific precision and revolutionary passion, brought an indictment against world imperialism which was hurling mankind into the abyss of new sanguinary wars and economic catastrophes.

In his famous work, "The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Combat It," written on the eve

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POWS

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of the prisoners of war, the Korean-Chinese side opposes and has always opposed the forced detention of POWs and it has never conducted so-called "screening" amid POWs held in its custody.

"But when the Korean-Chinese side, according to the agreement between both sides, made known to the UN POWs under its custody the 'terms of reference for the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission,' a number of UN POWs declared they did not want to be repatriated.

"The Korean-Chinese side did its best to persuade them to return to their country, but some of them still refused to be repatriated.

"The number of UN POWs refusing repatriation now roughly amount to 400."

UN

(Continued from Page 1)
clique have agreed on a plan of action, a threat to boycott the conference.

Vishinsky said Lodge has denied that Secretary Dulles made secret agreements with Rhee. But he noted that the British press is full of news about those secret agreements. He said Rhee's minister had boasted he had gotten out of Robertson 60 percent more than he had bargained for. The truth was, Vishinsky said, he had gotten 100 percent more.

Vishinsky charged that "obviously designs are being made almost under our very eyes to wreck the peace conference." He said "deeds are required" to establish peace in Korea, in the Far East, and in the entire world. Deeds are required now in the matter of arranging the peace conference, in order to avert the danger of a world war which, Vishinsky said, was inherent in a resumption of conflict in Korea.

He denounced efforts of other delegations to continue attributing the original aggression to the Korean People's Republic. He documented the long-time threats and preparations of the Rhee clique to "unify" Korea by force of arms. He cited statements by Rhee and Rhee's aides calling for immediate efforts to "reunite" Korea by force. The slogan of "reunification" of Korea, he said, is a slogan for war. And he pointed out that in yesterday's session of the Political Committee, the Rhee spokesman had reissued the threat to attempt the unification of Korea under Rhee's regime by force.

"The United Nations' job is to select the participants in the political conference," said Vishinsky, "not to fill in two sides to the conference." For the UN to pick representatives according as they sympathize with one or the other side is admissible," he said.

MORNING SESSION

The morning session of the Political Committee heard the first expressions of Latin American refusal to kowtow to the Eisenhower-Dulles position, as well as a challenge to reject Syngman Rhee's threat to boycott the political conference so as to save the UN from "abdication of its independence and functions."

Mexico's representative Rafael de la Colina, referring to the threat made yesterday by the Rhee spokesman, declared it would create a dangerous precedent if Rhee, to whose aid the UN had come, were now able to limit arbitrarily the power of the UN to make recommendations.

De la Colina attacked the idea of a conference between belligerents only. He said his delegation was not proposing the inclusion of any country, but also saw no justification in closing the door to any country, belligerent or not, whose collaboration had been offered.

New Zealand's Sir Percy Spender also attacked Rhee's threat to veto UN decisions. But mindful of ties to the State Department, the New Zealander straddled the

fence on the question of India, although his delegation had co-sponsored the resolution for India's participation.

Uruguay's professor Fabregat reflected the State Department posture on the Latin American bloc. His statement was vague and ambiguous, and he avoided specific mention of India or the Soviet Union.

And Francisco Urrutia of Colombia, sole Latin American country except Puerto Rico to send troops to Korea, echoed to the last comma the State Department position.

Members of the Arab-Asian-African bloc—even those tied to the dollar and pound sterling—were forthright in supporting Indian participation. Iraq, Ethiopia and Syria all denounced efforts to exclude India, and expressed support for Soviet participation.

Moscow Radio said yesterday that the U.S. attitude on the Korean political conference if adopted would "exclude all possibility that the conference might be a success."

Quoting a dispatch by the Soviet news agency Tass, the broadcast said the work of the UN General Assembly on the conference "is taking place in difficult conditions."

The U.S. it was pointed out "insists that the conference be carried out on the principle of two opposing sides meeting, instead of making the conference a round-table affair."

The broadcast added that the fact that some western countries, including Britain, partly support the Soviet proposal that the USSR and India take part in the conference "tells of a growing resistance to U.S. dictation in the General Assembly."

BRITISH CABINET MEETS

LONDON, Aug. 25. — Prime Minister Winston Churchill met today with his cabinet in an emergency session on the dispute with the U.S. over India's presence at the Korean peace conference.

Diplomats here said the Anglo-American differences arising from the disputes are the most serious since the start of the Korean war. The British press has made a major issue of U.S. opposition to India's presence. They blame the influence of Syngman Rhee.

"The immediate question," said the Manchester Guardian, "is whether America will go on paying for Dr. Rhee until it hurts not only the prospects for her wider alliance but even her own interests, conceived at their narrowest."

French Strike

(Continued from Page 3)
federation rushed out a special leaflet in thousands of copies declaring that its workers would "not let themselves be betrayed by these maneuvers designed to smash their united stand."

At a very early hour groups of workers, excitedly discussing this leaflet and the march of events, began to gather outside the Bourse de Travail, scene of their daily 10 a.m. mass meeting.

By 9:30 a.m. the crowd was jammed so tightly outside the building (two halls and the entrance hall were already full) that it was utterly impossible to force one's way inside.

THEIR REPLY

The atmosphere was tense, electric. What decision would these workers—whose protest against the Laniel poverty decrees began the whole movement—take, faced with the treason of many of their leaders?

The answer was soon to come. Over the loudspeaker came the voice of a C.G.T. representative, appealing for a continuation of the struggle and greeted with tempestuous applause.

Then a rank-and-file Force Ouvrière worker, speaking with tremendous emotion: "I have been in the labor movement all my life. I have taken part in many strikes. I have learned not to pull out of a

fight and leave my comrades high and dry.

"Are we going to let the defection of the leaders of my union smash our movement in pieces?"

And the reply came from 20,000 throats: "NON!"

But the biggest applause was accorded to the secretary of the Paris federation of the Catholic-led post office union, who declared that, though his national leaders had gone behind the backs of the workers, he personally would stay in the struggle. He appealed to the Catholic rank and file to do the same.

UNANIMOUS

And then, without a single vote against, the workers passed a resolution denouncing "the act of treason committed by the national leaders of the F.O. and C.F.T.C. by ordering a separate return to work."

The main article in the special edition of Humanité declared: "The separate negotiations are now brutally revealed as a maneuver of the Government and the capitalists who are relying on the disrupters to break the movement."

"But from this morning onwards the workers' reply has come as a direct and powerful blow against the maneuvers."

"In the days to come it is important above all firmly to expose those who are betraying one of the most exemplary strikes that the French workers have ever fought."

A great crowd of workers from all over Paris were waiting to receive this special issue. They welcomed the first copies with a cheer and then took bundles north, south, east and west.

At C.G.T. headquarters a spokesman told me: "The workers have decided to continue the struggle. The C.G.T. approves of that decision and will give them its utmost support."

The Force Ouvrière and Catholic railwaymen's unions have decided to continue the strike alongside their C.G.T. comrades.

The Gare de l'Est and the Gare du Nord (main line stations) are still completely immobilized.

The Force Ouvrière and Catholic power workers' unions, too, have taken their stand on the side of the C.G.T. The strike continues in that industry too."

STANDING FAST

All over France the strikers are standing fast in every industry—including the miners, railwaymen, building workers, public employees, Paris Metro and bus workers and dockers and seamen.

A statement published by the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party declares that the struggle signified the French people's refusal to bear the burden of the Government's war policy.

The statement adds that to find a lasting solution of the present difficulties and to rescue France from chaos it is necessary to end the policy of rearmament and war.

Hotel Union

(Continued from Page 3)

mandated a flat 20 percent wage increase, and was supported in this demand by the militant Rank and File Committees and the overwhelming majority of the membership. In a letter to members of Local 6, largest local in the Council, the rank and file committee this week explained its support of the 20 percent demand despite its general opposition to the "percentage approach."

"We originally projected a 15 cents an hour or \$6 a week increase for five days for all workers," the Rank and File letter declared. "We know a flat increase across the board is correct. We know that the percentage increase always widens the gap between the lowest paid worker and the highest paid worker."

No hotel worker or administration official could argue against this cold logic. However, in the interest of unity and because of the urgent need of the workers, we gave our full support to the administration's demand for a 20 percent wage increase. The Rank and File Com-

mittee went all out in support of the 20 percent in the shops and through leaflets."

Despite the solid support of the workers behind this demand the letter continues, "word got round that the administration had proposed a settlement for \$1.25 to \$4 increases plus a new issue never previously disclosed—the renewal and extension of the contract. This defeatist attitude and renegeing on the original 20 percent wage demand left the workers depressed and angry. This was a measly 7 percent compromise. A week later, the proposed compromise was officially announced in the Trades Council paper, "Hotel."

"The Rank and File immediately issued a leaflet disagreeing with this proposed settlement. Previously, Peter Ottley, secretary-treasurer of Local 144, and his executive board had already rejected this compromise."

The Rank and File, agreeing with Local 144, presented the following suggested changes in the contract, none of which appear to have been incorporated in the administration's settlement:

"1. Elimination of the 14A clause, which gives the boss the right to hire, fire, promote and demote at will, with no regard to seniority or qualifications. No worker has protection with this clause in the contract. What security have our older workers against losing their jobs right before becoming eligible for pension, when the employer has the sole right to fire at will?"

"With 14A there can be no real fight for genuine wage increases or on shop grievances in the future."

FEPC CLAUSE

"2. A Fair Employment Practices (FEPC) clause that will be in line with President Eisenhower's recent pronouncement on ending discrimination in all government contracts."

"3. Clear-cut definition of duty in each job category, especially in the housekeeping department. For instance, some maids are required to do work other than that for which they were hired."

"4. A five-day week, with no mid-week layoff, should be written in the contract."

"5. A three-week vacation with pay after five years of service as in Waiters and Waitresses Locals 1, 16 and 219."

"7. Pensions should be equal in general to other industries."

The members of the Local 144 were reported meeting yesterday, supposedly to decide on a course of action.



Classified Ads

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THREE ROOM FURNISHED Apt. Downtown Man. 365 mo. Call WA 7-6338.

BOOKS
BALT OF THE EARTH — most exciting reading of the year! — complete screenplays, photos and articles. 75c per copy. Sub. \$2.50 per year. California Quarterly, 1070 Hollywood Blvd., L.A. 26, Cal.

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British Strikes

(Continued from Page 3)

leaders subscribed, that the only way to improve living conditions was through higher productivity. The official index of industrial production shows that since 1948 output in engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods has risen by 33 percent, while manpower employed has gone up by only six percent. In vehicle building, output has increased by 32 percent, manpower by only 16 percent.

Labor has delivered the goods, but has not reaped the benefit. A typical figure quoted by the Assn. of Engineering & Shipbuilding Draftsmen, which is now demanding a 15 percent increase, shows that since 1947, even according to the unreal official index, living costs have risen 40 percent and food alone by 70 percent while wages have gone up only 32 percent. The worker is producing more but getting less and eating less.

And if that time-honored game is allowed to continue, there will be a decline of purchasing power in every country. The markets will dry up and unemployment and economic crisis will come back.

ALP

(Continued from Page 1)

ed and concealed by the candidates of each of the other parties."

Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, yesterday characterized as "political fantasy" Lawrence E. Gerosa's story of why he had declined a Democratic Party nomination in 1945.

Gerosa, currently candidate for city comptroller in the Democratic primaries on the Wagner slate, charged yesterday that he had been removed as candidate for president of the city council in order to make room for Vincent Impellitteri. He said Marcantonio had arranged the deal.

Gerosa's "rejection in 1945 was due solely to one simple fact—that is, that every one whose backing he solicited agreed that he was not qualified and not fit to hold public office," Marcantonio said. "Even Mr. O'Dwyer couldn't stomach the idea of Mr. Gerosa's candidacy, which gives some idea of Mr. Gerosa."

Attention! SUMMER VACATIONISTS

changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

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Barry Gray Warns New Yorkers Against an Anti-American Play

By DAVID PLATT

Barry Gray, N.Y. Post columnist, writes that a group called 'Committee for Americanism in the Theater' is flooding the city with "glowing" advance notices of a redbaiting play called "Red Rainbow," written by a Myron Fagan of Hollywood and scheduled for a Fall opening at the Royale Theatre on Broadway.

Gray warns theatregoers against Fagan and his play, pointing out that Gerald L. K. Smith, the notorious anti-Semite started Fagan on his red-hunting career by publishing the latter's 'expose' "Red Treason Over Hollywood" a couple of years ago.

This anti-Semitic book charged that Hollywood is "a captive of Moscow" and that leading Jews are involved in the conspiracy to 'enslave' America by first "capturing" then "enslaving" Hollywood. Fagan named Eddie Cantor, Gregory Peck and Fredric March as some of the "conspirators" in the Red plot against Hollywood, said Gray. "That made Smith very happy — Cantor and Peck are Jews . . ."

Hate salesman Joe Kamp and the anti-Semitic "We, the Mothers Mobilized For America" and Conde McGinley, a "major league anti-Semitic hate merchant" who operates in New Jersey with a publication called 'Common Sense', aided Gerald L. K. Smith in pushing this fascist book.

If Barry Gray, who is something of a redbaiter himself, takes the trouble to warn New Yorkers against Fagan and his play 'Red Rainbow' it must be pretty awful.

Just how awful it is can be seen in the comments of the Los Angeles Times when the play opened there. Even that conservative Republican daily saw that behind Fagan's anti-communism was a virulent kind of anti-Americanism. That his play was anti-UN, anti-FDR, anti-labor unions, anti-liberal press, anti-American.

"As the drama progresses," said the Times, "it becomes clear that Fagan's increasingly immoderate indictment of communism and its cohorts is intended to cast the seeds of suspicion upon the highest as well as the lowest in the land—labor unions and United Nations, the press, government employees, the Army, the Congress, the White House itself.

"There are dark hints at a Roosevelt-Hiss-Stalin plot at Yalta and Teheran, a sinister exploitation of the honored war dead, the withheld 'True Story of Pearl Harbor' and even the Black Tom explosion—which is really going back.

"Since these and similarly horrific accusations are put into the mouths of not only the arch-villain, but also of the character with the most integrity and since none of them is denied, they may be assumed to express the convictions of the author himself. The charges are his, and no matter how unsubstantiated, decidedly disturbing, even within the confines of a theatrical representation. We may be soberly aware of the peril to our country and still recognize the obvious aspects of soapbox opera."

In a nutshell, Fagan is coming to town next month with a vicious play against the democratic tradition represented by FDR. We are sure that the city's theatre lovers will give this piece of McCarthyite rubbish the reception it deserves.



Coast Denied Right to View Orozco Exhibit

By MASON ROBERSON

SAN FRANCISCO.—Thanks to the diligent efforts of U. S. witch-hunters, San Franciscans will be denied the right to see a major collection of the work of the late Jose Clemente Orozco, one of the foremost painters of our time.

The memorial exhibition was scheduled to open at the San Francisco Museum of Art Aug. 29. Last week the museum issued a brief announcement that the show had been cancelled "due to the withdrawal, because of unforeseen circumstances, of the principal Mexican loans to the exhibition."

The unforeseen circumstances referred to were withdrawal of 50 of the paintings by Dr. Alvaro Carrillo Gil, Mexican collector, in protest against prior witchhunt attacks on the exhibition in Los Angeles.

The exhibit was originally scheduled for showing at the University of California at Los Angeles, on invitation of the head of UCLA's art department, Prof. Gibson Danes.

But the day the announcement hit the metropolitan papers, June 24, the Los Angeles Times printed a long article on its feature page by UCLA Prof. Russell FitzGibbons, claiming the renowned Orozco had been linked with "Communist" muralists Diego Rivera and David Siqueiros, and had "definitely incorporated Communist symbols in his paintings."

That did it, Edward A. Dickson, former Los Angeles publisher and now chairman of the University of California board of regents, got hold of Lester Donahue, chairman of the outgoing art commission, and informed him UCLA would not house the exhibit.

The university, Dickson was quoted as saying, could not afford a "red smear."

When cancellation became certain, the Pasadena Art Institute arranged to house the exhibit.

In protest against the retreat of the UCLA officials, Dr. Carrillo Gil telegraphed from Mexico demanding return of his 50 paintings.

"I am compelled to take this action," Dr. Carrillo wired, "in protest against the intolerance and criticism of the regents of the University of California and the Los Angeles municipal art authorities."

Jose Clemente Orozco died at the age of 65, on Sept. 7, 1949. He was one of the "Big Three" of Mexican muralists along with Diego Rivera and David Alfaro Siqueiros. Some critics credit him with being foremost of the three, and one of the finest artists of this century.

His art, based on a profound knowledge of anatomy, remarkable draughtsmanship and a superb sense of color, decorates the walls of many public buildings in Mexico and throughout the hemisphere. Because he painted out of a profound love of the people, many of his works contain rocking indictments of the rich. Pablo Neruda said of his works:

"Orozco was an artist who lived and fought for the land and for the people. . . . There is in his works a dramatic intensity that almost borders on terror. The somber magnificence of his work will grip even the coming generations. The suffering and the bloodshed of our America are reflected in his work which carries the rebellious seed of the past and the future."

Orozco died in the midst of the great Mexico City Continental

POLITICAL AFFAIRS OFFERS ARTICLES ON LATIN AMERICA

The August issue of "Political Affairs" contains several major articles on Latin America.

William Z. Foster, chairman of the U. S. Communist Party, contributes "The Explosive Situation in Latin America" in which he analyzes the present political situation there and shows the tremendous significance of developments in that part of the world for the people of the United States.

Two other contributions deal with Latin America. One, by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia, illuminates recent revolutionary events there, and sheds light upon the whole course of affairs in South America; the other, by A. B. Magill, who recently spent two years in Mexico, is a thorough analysis of the latest economic and political developments in that country.

The concluding installment of the two-part article, "The Left-led Unions and Labor Unity," by John Swift, places the perspective: "If the present independent progressive and left-led unions are to play an important role in the struggle for labor unity, two things are necessary: (1) They must survive all current attempts to destroy them; (2) They must operate on more than 'their own union' perspective. Their outlook must encompass the labor movement as a whole and their particular relationship to it."

This same issue carries an article cutting through the fog of lies created by the commercial press concerning events in the German Democratic Republic.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

A 'Q' and a Great Big 'A'

BASEBALL ON TV seems to be constantly making new fans of adults who were not previously interested in the game, in the flesh or on the radio. One such, Elaine K., says I referred in the column on Jake Pittler to the fact that the Dodgers use the hit and run play to a fare-thee-well, and she would like to know exactly what the play is. "The runner runs and the batter swings, is that it?" she asks.

That is exactly it. But from that basic start all kinds of things can happen. Actually the hit and run is one of baseball's more exciting and intricate plays. Let's take a closer look at it.

It is used with a runner on 1st base. On a given pitch which is established by signal from coach to both batter and runner, the runner sets sail for 2nd just as soon as the pitcher commits himself to pitch. The batter is beholden to swing at the pitch, no matter what. (The sequence is thus actually "run and hit," not hit and run).

The signal for the hit and run is flashed when there is a reasonable supposition that the pitcher will be trying to get the pitch into the strike zone, usually when the batter is ahead on the count, like 2 balls and one strike, or one ball and no strikes, or two and nothing.

Let's figure out all the things that can happen, pro and con, when a team puts on the hit and run, and from them you can weigh for yourself its relative advantages and disadvantages, see why it is a gambling play with good percentage on its side, and on the other hand why if it is so hot it is not used all the time or even most of the time.

All set? The signal is flashed, the runner runs, the batter swings. . . .

1—FOUL BALL out of play. Everybody go back. Element of surprise gone. Play probably cancelled. (You see, we are really being thorough).

2—Defensive team steals signal, or guesses right that the play is on. Catcher calls for a "pitchout," which means a ball deliberately very wide of the plate where the batter can't possibly reach it, and from where, unmolested, the catcher can fire the ball to 2nd and in most cases catch the runner.

3—Batter misses the ball, in which case the play becomes in effect just an attempted steal of 2nd (with however the assurance that the runner is helped by the certainty of the batter's swing, which makes the catcher's job a little harder.)

4—Batter pops an easy fly or catchable foul for an obvious out either to the infield, outfield or the catcher. Runner puts on the

Dom Rips Moguls, Especially Weiss

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Dom DiMaggio, former Red Sox outfielder who also was the club's player-representative, said "it shouldn't be a surprise" to the club owners that the players have hired a lawyer to represent them in their demands. He said that as a representative he fought in vain to increase the minimum salary and to eliminate the red tape and stalling with which the moguls stall off player demands. Dom particularly attacked Yankee General Manager George Weiss.

"Weiss has always been against the players any time, any place and on any issue," the last of the famed DiMaggios from Fisherman's Wharf said. "He opposed any suggestion by the players. He may deny it, but I know that he positively is one of the worst offenders when it comes to opposing progress."

brakes and goes back to 1st. It is just an out, but remember, the batter may have swung at a bad pitch he wouldn't ordinarily have swung at, since he HAD to swing to "protect the runner."

5—Batter lines ball to one of the infielders. Runner well on way to 2nd is easily the victim of a doubleplay. Ordinarily he'd have a 50-50 chance of getting back safely.

Say, this sounds like a lousy play! What good is it anyhow! (Hang around, it gets better from here on).

6—Here is the key percentage in the play. Wherever a runner breaks from 1st, either the 2nd baseman or shortstop must desert his usual fielding position and run to 2nd base in anticipation of the catcher's throw. This opens up an inviting area through which the batter may drive a ball for a hit.

The really good hit and run batsmen, who are not many in these days of toe-hold swinging, are adept at pushing the ball on the ground toward the vacated area. Best of modern day hit and runners was Billy Herman, former Chicago Cub and Dodger star now a Dodger coach. Billy was deft enough with the bat to see which position was being vacated as the pitch was on the way, and push the ball in that direction. In some cases a team will have the runner on 1st bluff the steal on a previous pitch just to establish in advance whether the 2nd baseman or shortstop is committed to cover the bag.

To fill out the strategic picture here, it should be noted that whenever there is a runner on 1st base the keystone pair routinely decides beforehand which will cover 2nd in the event of an attempted steal. The decision is based on the nature of the batter and which direction he is more likely to swing. As a general rule of thumb, with a righthanded hitter up the 2nd baseman will cover since the righthanded batter is more apt to pull the ball to the left side. However, 'tain't necessarily so. With an overpoweringly fast pitcher and not too strong a righthanded hitter at bat, the percentage can be figured the other way.

The memory of Herman in action on the hit and run is of the 2nd baseman covering and Billy pushing a ground ball right through the gap into right field, with Pee-wee Reese or another Dodger rambling right around to 3rd. The ball needn't be sharply hit to go through the deserted spot.

OF THE CURRENT Dodgers, in fact of the current big leaguers, if I had to name the one I thought best at the play, I think I'd take the amazingly versatile Jackie Robinson, who can do it all.

Because of this overriding percentage aspect, you won't see a batter like Gil Hodges used much in the hit and run play. The reason? His powerful, one groove type pull swing practically eliminates the chance of his taking advantage of the hole on the

(Continued on Page 8)

50th Anniversary of the Soviet Communist Party

(Continued from Page 5)

of October, 1917, Lenin warned:

"The war has caused such a far-reaching crisis, such a straining of the material and moral forces of the people, has struck such blows at the entire contemporary social fabric that mankind is faced with the choice: either to perish or submit its fate to the most revolutionary class in order to effect the speediest and the most radical transition to a higher mode of production."

Lenin's historic service is that, while analyzing imperialism on the basis of the law discovered by him of the uneven economic and political development of capitalism, he made a great scientific discovery: he formulated and substantiated the brilliant conclusion about the possibility of breaking the chain of the front of world imperialism at its weakest link, the conclusion about the possibility of the victory of Socialism at first in a few countries, or even in one capitalist country taken singly. This was a new and complete theory of the socialist revolution. It enriched Marxism and advanced it, opened up a revolutionary perspective for the proletarians of separate countries, released their initiative for exerting pressure on their own, national bourgeoisie, strengthened their faith in the victory of proletarian revolution.

The workers of Russia, headed by the Party of Communists, were the first in the world who successfully took advantage of the weakening of world capitalism during the world war (1914-18) to overthrow tsarism and ensure first the victory of the bourgeois-democratic revolution; the second Russian revolution triumphed. Smashing the resistance of the conciliatory parties—Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries—the Bolsheviks steered a course for switching from the bourgeois-democratic revolution to the socialist revolution.

12. IN THE PERIOD between February and October 1917 the Communist Party in our country carried out the most difficult task of winning the majority of the working class, a majority in the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies formed in the course of the revolution, of winning to the side of the socialist revolution millions of working people, of strengthening the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry for achieving victory for the overthrow of imperialist rule.

In his famous April Theses Lenin made another discovery, enriching Marxist theory—he drew the conclusion that the most suitable political form of the dictatorship of the proletariat is not the parlia-

mentary democratic republic, as the Marxists had considered earlier, but a republic of Soviets. This brilliant discovery was of the greatest importance for ensuring the victory of the Socialist revolution in October 1917, the victory of the Soviet system in our country.

During the struggle for the overthrow of the rule of the bourgeoisie and for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country the Party of Communists alone led the masses of the working people, smashing all the attempts of the despicable capitulationists—Trotzkites, Zinovievites and similar strikebreakers of the revolution—to divert the Party from its Leninist path. The fate of capitalism in Russia was decided by the circumstance that the Party fused into a single powerful revolutionary torrent the general democratic struggle for peace, the peasant-democratic movement for the abolition of landlord land ownership and for the transfer to the peasants of the land held by the landlords, the national-liberation movement of the peoples of our country, and the socialist movement of the proletariat for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As for the conciliatory, petty-bourgeois parties, all of them (Mensheviks, Socialist-Revolutionaries, Anarchists) exposed themselves in the course of the revolution as anti-people's parties striving to preserve and reinforce the capitalist system.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a triumph for the Leninist theory of the proletarian revolution. By overthrowing the rule of the capitalists and landlords, overthrowing the rule of the imperialists in Russia and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat, our Party carried out

the program adopted by the Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P.

Having carried out the victorious Socialist revolution the Communist Party saved our country from national catastrophe, freed it from the status of a semi-colonial country dependent on world imperialism and led the Soviet people onto the broad highway of socialist transformation unprecedented in history.

In order to organize the victory of such a revolution as the Great October Socialist Revolution there was needed a Party equipped with advanced revolutionary theory, a Party distinguished for the greatest courage and heroism, ready to bear every sacrifice in the interests of the people and of the homeland, a Party having the closest contact with the broad masses of the working people. The mighty Party of Communists, founded and trained by the great Lenin, proved to be precisely such a Party.

(To Be Continued)

Smith Act Arraignment in Phila. Monday

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Arraignment of Philadelphia Smith Act frameup victims was put off yesterday until Monday 2 p.m. by Federal Judge Alan Grimm, who stated he had not yet been able to appoint lawyers for the defendants.

Joseph Sharsin appeared as lawyer to argue for reduction of bail for four defendants from \$10,000 each to \$5,000. Sharsin pointed out that the four were not able to raise more than \$5,000 each. The judge, however, rejected the plea. The four were Ben Weiss, Sherman Labovitz, Joseph Roberts and Irwin Katz.

Two others, Robert Klonsky and John Kuzma, are being held in \$20,000 bail. Three others are already out on bail. They are Walter Lowenfels, former editor of the Pennsylvania Worker; Thomas Nabried, Negro leader, and David Davis, business agent of UE Local 155.

Batista's Role

(Continued from Page 4)

ulation is 10 times greater than Cuba's.

Cuba is the third largest importer of U. S. products in Latin America, amounting to \$518,600,000 in 1952, or about one-sixth of the Latin American total. And Cuba's imports from the U. S. were four-fifths of all her imports.

Obviously, therefore, the biggest banks and trusts in our country, for whom the Eisenhower-Dulles administration is an executive committee, have quite a grip on the throat of the Cuban people. And at the present moment, they are squeezing hard.

This newspaper has carried in recent days dispatches from Cuba and other Latin American countries revealing the speed with which Batista is installing a fascist regime in Cuba. These dispatches show that Batista has unleashed a ruthless campaign of violence and suppression against the press, the trade unions, the peace and democratic organizations, and the Communist Party.

The role of Batista's representative in the United Nations is fully in accord with this fascist program. For in the present context of world affairs, regimes which jump to the State Department's whip-lash and pursue policies of instigating war are compelled to attempt to deprive their own people of the right and power of protest.

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ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

right side. The same type of swing leads itself to a lot of misses, which hurt with a man going. Herman always "got some wood on the ball," a prime requisite for hit and run success.

Hold on, we're not through yet with the advantages and disadvantages.

7—On a base hit of any kind, not necessarily through the vacated gap, the running start by the man on 1st almost certainly means he will get the extra base, going around to 3rd. On a two-bagger, the chances are good the runner will go all the way.

8—Batter raps a grounder to one of the three infielders still in usual position. Running start by man on 1st will 9 times out of 10 eliminate the possibility of a force play at 2nd. So if the batter grounds out on the hit and run play the worst that happens is that he moves the runner along to second. The virtual elimination of the force play also of course eliminates the double play on a ground ball. This is no small advantage. However, just to end on a confusing note, don't forget that the batter may not have swung at this particular pitch in the first place if he weren't forced to, and may have hit a home run on the next pitch.

All clear? Next question. . .

State Pledges to Help City Get More Polio Serum

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—The State Health Department today promised "full support" to any request by New York City for additional supplies of anti-polio gamma globulin serum.

More CC allocations from the Federal Government are needed to meet demands by the city for immunization of all children in camps where infantile paralysis has broken out.

Under a current Federal-state formula, New York City gets 13,800 CC's of the protective shots through Aug. 24. But already the city has received 20,000 CC's.

Teamsters Win Pay Hikes in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25 (FP).—A two-year contract calling for 18 to 22 cents an hour pay increase has been signed by Local 249, AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and 18 major moving companies here.

More than 400 helpers and drivers were involved in the settlement, which was expected to set a pattern for 15 independent moving lines. Two-thirds of the pay raise goes into effect this year, with the remainder to be received in 1954.

1,500 in Clifton In Rent Control Demonstration

CLIFTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—Fifteen hundred tenants joined at the City Council meeting here to demonstrate for rent control, in a movement organized by the Clifton Citizens' Committee for Rent Control.

The mayor met the demonstration with an arrogant statement defending the landlords. "The landlords," the mayor declared, "have subsidized the tenants long enough."

The incensed tenants assembled later in the V.F.W. hall, and voted, with only one dissenting vote, to petition for a recall of the City Council.

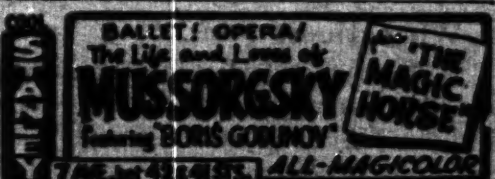
Petitions are being printed and plans made to canvass the city for the necessary 6,500 signatures.

GREET THE WORKER this Labor Day

Please print the attached greeting in _____ inch box.
Enclosed find \$_____ at \$8.00 per inc.
Please print the attached lists of names or initials.
Enclosed find \$_____ at 25c per name.
Attach messages and names.

(cut out the box above and send with appropriate message and information)
All greetings must be in no later than Friday, August 28th. The Labor Day issue will be dated Sunday, September 6th, 1953.

GREET THE WORKER THIS LABOR DAY!



Simon Gerson
discusses the issues in the 1953 elections
Tonight (Wed.)
8 P.M.

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What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan
THE YOUTH COMMITTEE of the Village
ALP, 28 Greenwich Ave. (nr. 10 St.) invites
you to hear Charles Stewart, ALP candidate
for President of the City Council on
"McCarthyism in Education." Thurs. Aug.
27, at 8 p.m. Discussion and refreshments.

Coming
FOR THE VACATION of your lifetime
make your reservation—2nd annual Youth
Camp Festival on Sylvan Lake. Hopewell
Junction, N.Y. Swimming, dancing under
the stars, Campfire, Programs, Amphitheatre
productions, Field Day. Sponsored
by JYP during Camp Lakeland Youth
Week. Six days starting Labor Day eve.
Sept. 7-13-21. Four days 10:00. Rosh
Hashonah 12:30. Call AL 5-4223 for further
information.